

SHORTER NOTES

New Fern Records for the State of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, Mexico.—Based on recent collections made in the last two years, we have found two species that are recorded for the first time from the states of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Our taxonomic and distributional standard has been the Mexican pteridoflora by Mickel and Smith (Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 88:686–692. 2004), which includes both a general range statement and the state-level distribution of each taxon based on cited voucher specimens.

Mickel and Smith (2004) treated eight species of the genus *Woodsia* as occurring in Mexico. The genus is widely distributed in north temperate regions and higher elevations in the tropics. *Woodsia phillipsii* Windham was previously known from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas in USA, and is widely distributed in Mexico, from Baja California Norte, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan and Sonora, but has not been documented previously from Zacatecas.

This species is characterized by stramineous stipe bases, linear to narrowly oblong blades, translucent projections on pinnule margins mostly multicellular, often to form filaments, indusial lobes filamentous most of their length and far exceeding the sporangia and 7–18 pairs of pinnules. Our specimens match the description except for the spores, which are 45–50 μm bigger than those described. Mickel and Smith (2004) discuss these plants with larger spores as possible allotetraploid hybrids.

The voucher specimens of the *Woodsia phillipsii* population were collected at Municipio Jerez de García Salinas, 2 km from El Cargadero Dam, 22°43'N, 103°06'W (*Pacheco et al.*, 3843 UAMIZ; *Pérez-Jaramillo et al.* 55 UAMIZ). The plants were growing in secondary *Quercus* forest at 2331 m. The population occupies a small area, but the plants are abundant.

On the other hand, *Didymoglossum petersii* (A. Gray) Copel. is known from southeastern United States to Costa Rica, but in Mexico has only been reported from Chiapas, Puebla and Veracruz. The documented distribution is likely biased because of the small size of the plants that has resulted in under collection of the species by botanists. Frequently it grows on the walls of calcareous sinkholes at 1400–2200 m.

Didymoglossum petersii is related to *Didymoglossum ovale* E. Fourn. in its small size, the lack of submarginal veins and the presence of stellate marginal hairs, but differs in its lack of dark involucre margins.

Didymoglossum petersii was discovered in San Luis Potosí, Municipio Xilitla, Manantial de San Antonio, 21°22'N, 99°00'W (*Pacheco et al.*, 3886 UAMIZ; *Sánchez-Morales et al.* 244 UAMIZ). The tiny plants were growing as trunk epiphytes on the north side of the stream in wet montane forests at 1140 m.—LETICIA PACHECO and ANDRÉS SÁNCHEZ-MORALES, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Depto. de Biología, Área de Botánica Estructural y Sistemática Vegetal. Apdo. Postal 55-535, 09340 México, D. F., México.